

BOROUGH OF HASLINGDEN



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

AND

Chief Public Health Inspector

1971

HEALTH, HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING COMMITTEE

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR
COUNCILLOR D. H. VALENTINE (TO MAY 1971)
COUNCILLOR T. B. FISHER (FROM MAY 1971)

CHAIRMAN
ALDERMAN A. BUSSEY (TO FEBRUARY 1971)
COUNCILLOR E. RUSSELL (FROM FEBRUARY TO MAY 1971)
ALDERMAN R. WOOLLEY (FROM MAY 1971)

ALDERMAN W. BOYSON, M.B.E., J.P. /

ALDERMAN A. BUSSEY

ALDERMAN J. RATCLIFFE, J.P.

ALDERMAN MRS. G. Warburton, C.A.

COUNCILLOR N. ASTBURY *

COUNCILLOR W.I. COOPER

COUNCILLOR G. HATTON *

COUNCILLOR J. W. HOLGATE /

COUNCILLOR T. ILLINGWORTH

COUNCILLOR MRS. S. D. OLDHAM, J.P. *

COUNCILLOR MRS. D. RAMSDEN

COUNCILLOR E. RUSSELL

COUNCILLOR J. WALSH, J.P. /

* Member of the Committee to May 1971

/ Member of the Committee from May 1971

(N.B. - The Town Planning Committee was amalgamated with Health and Housing Committee in May 1971)

STAFF

Town Clerk

R. B. McMILLAN LL.B.
Solicitor

Medical Officer of Health

T. SEYMOUR JONES, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H. M.F.C.M.
Divisional Health Offices, Parsons Lane, Bury (Tel. 061 764 8621)

Chief Public Health Inspector & Cleansing Superintendent

J. HOLLOWS, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H., M.Inst.P.C.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector

S. COCKCROFT, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H., A.M.Inst. P.C.

ADDITIONAL PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

K. H. IVATT, M.A.P.H.I.
(July to November)

Student Public Health Inspector

K. H. IVATT
(January to June)

Clerical Staff

MISS J. WOODS
MRS. M. HARRISON (To April)
MISS G. MOOREHEAD (From June)

Health Dept. Foreman

J. E. PEAT

OFFICES

Public Health Department, Municipal Offices, Haslingden
Telephone: Rossendale 5266

To the Mayor and Members of the Haslingden Borough Council

I have the honour to present the Annual Report for the year 1971, on the health and environmental conditions of the district.

Your attention is drawn to the statistics on pages 5 and 6 from which it will be noticed that there has been a drop in the number of live births compared with the previous year and also with 1969. It is most encouraging, however, to note that the number of deaths for infants under one year has remained the same and that only five deaths occurred in the first four weeks of life. These five deaths were due to conditions which could not be obviated in any way as shown on Table I.

Unfortunately, in addition to the reduced number of births there was an increase in the number of deaths during 1971 and the causes are shown on Table III where again the main diseases were those due to Cancer, Heart Disease, Circulatory System and Chest.

Tuberculosis still remains a minor thorn in the flesh since three new cases were reported during the year and no-one should be happy until this is a "Nil" return.

In contrast to the reporting of new cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis it is highly commendable that there have been no maternal deaths for over twenty years in the Borough reflecting on the high standards provided by both hospital and domiciliary services.

Your attention is drawn to the need to commence a survey of the Borough to provide a smoke free atmosphere similar to neighbouring authorities such as Rawtenstall, Ramsbottom, Accrington and Bacup so that when re-organisation does come to pass a programme affecting the Borough as a whole will be in existence.

With the approach of local government re-organisation it is imperative to retain the services and expertise of the public health inspectors as a group and that their services to the public should be retained as at present. I also feel that our representatives should make quite certain that this service remains locally based and is not centralised in some large block of offices. It is absolutely vital to the well-being of the area that public health inspectors should give a service to the public at large and should be easily accessible to the public and not hidden away in some isolated corner.

May I express my appreciation to the Members of the Health, Housing and Town Planning Committee, Officials of the Council and the staff of the Health Department for their co-operation throughout the year.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Yours faithfully,

T. SEYMOUR JONES

Medical Officer of Health

SECTION A

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Area in acres	.. .. .	8,195
Population (census 1971)	.. .. .	14,983
Registrar General's estimate of mid-year population for 1971		14,960
Number of dwelling houses (census 1961)	.. .. .	5,477
Number of inhabited houses (end of 1971 according to Rate Books)		5,502
Rateable Value	.. .. .	£455,780
Sum represented by a penny rate (estimated)	.. .. .	£4,200

POPULATION:

The Registrar General's estimate of the mid-year population for 1971 is 14,960 which is 410 more than 1970. The 1971 census population is 14,983.

LIVE BIRTHS:

		Legitimate	Illegitimate	Total
Male	.. .. .	107	5	112
Female	.. .. .	102	4	106
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
		209	9	218

STILL BIRTHS:

Male	.. .. .	3	-	3
Female	.. .. .	1	-	1
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
		4	-	4

Total Registered Births for 1971	...	222
Total Registered Births for 1970	...	274
Total Registered Births for 1969	...	242

TOTAL REGISTERED DEATHS:

								Male	Female	Total
For 1971	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	115	120	235
For 1970	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	104	113	217

TOTAL DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR:

For 1971						Legitimate	Illegitimate	Total
Male	..	..	..	..	..	2	-	2
Female	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	4
						<u>5</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>6</u>
For 1970								
Male	..	..	..	..	..	4	-	4
Female	..	..	..	..	..	2	-	2
						<u>6</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>6</u>

DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER FOUR WEEKS OF AGE:

For 1971						Legitimate	Illegitimate	Total
Male	..	..	..	..	..	1	-	1
Female	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	4
						<u>4</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>5</u>
For 1970								
Male	..	..	..	..	..	4	-	4
Female	..	..	..	..	..	1	-	1
						<u>5</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>5</u>

DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER ONE WEEK OF AGE:

For 1971						Legitimate	Illegitimate	Total
Male	..	..	..	..	..	1	-	1
Female	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	3
						<u>3</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>4</u>
For 1970								
Male	..	..	..	..	..	3	-	3
Female	..	..	..	..	..	1	-	1
						<u>4</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>4</u>

PERINATAL MORTALITY RATE PER 1,000 TOTAL BIRTHS: For 1971 - 36
 (which consists of infant deaths during first week of life plus still births)

There were six deaths of infants under one year of age, four of which occurred in the first week of life.

A list of the ages and sex, and the causes of death of the infants, is appended herewith.

TABLE I

SEX	AGE	CAUSE OF DEATH	PLACE OF DEATH
Female	9 hours	Meconium Ileus Prematurity	Hospital
Female	9 hours	Prematurity	Hospital
Female	1 week	Prematurity	Hospital
Male	3 minutes	Prematurity	Hospital
Male	10 months	Acute Broncho-Pneumonia	Home
Female	2 days	Congenital Heart Disease	Hospital

TABLE II

	Live Births		Deaths (all causes)		Stillbirths		Maternal Mortality		Infant Mortality				Pulmonary Tuberculosis Mortality	
									Total		Neo-Natal			
Year 1971	218	14.6*	235	15.7*	4	15.0	Nil	Nil	6	28.0	5	23.0	2	0.13
Year 1970	270	18.6	217	14.9	4	15.0	Nil	Nil	6	22.0	5	19.0	Nil	Nil
Year 1969	237	16.6	204	14.3	5	21.0	Nil	Nil	7	30.0	4	17.0	1	0.07
Year 1968	248	17.4	216	15.1	3	12.0	Nil	Nil	4	16.0	2	8.0	Nil	Nil
Year 1967	243	17.2	247	17.5	9	36.0	Nil	Nil	4	16.0	4	16.0	3	0.21
Year 1966	222	15.6	202	14.2	6	26.3	Nil	Nil	7	31.5	4	18.0	Nil	Nil
Average 5 Years 1966-1970	-	17.1	-	15.2	-	22.1	-	Nil	-	23.1	-	15.6	-	0.06

* Adjusted - Live Birth-rate (Comparability factor, 1.12) = 16.4 per 1,000

Death-rate (Comparability factory, 0.96) = 15.1 per 1,000

TABLE III

Cause of Death	Male	Female	Total
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	1	-	1
Late Effects of Respiratory T.B.	1	-	1
Malignant Neoplasm, Buccal Cavity etc.	2	1	3
Malignant Neoplasm, Oesophagus ..	1	-	1
Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach ..	3	4	7
Malignant Neoplasm, Intestine ..	2	4	6
Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	10	3	13
Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	-	3	3
Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	-	1	1
Malignant Neoplasm, Prostate ..	4	-	4
Leukaemia	2	1	3
Other Malignant Neoplasms	6	3	9
Benign and Unspecified Neoplasms	1	-	1
Other Endocrine etc. Diseases ..	-	1	1
Anaemias	1	-	1
Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease ..	1	3	4
Hypertensive Disease	2	6	8
Ischaemic Heart Disease	28	20	48
Other Forms of Heart Disease ..	5	11	16
Cerebrovascular Disease	14	21	35
Other Diseases of Circulatory System	4	2	6
Pneumonia	9	10	19
Bronchitis and Emphysema	6	5	11
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	1	-	1
Peptic Ulcer	1	1	2
Intestinal Obstruction and Hernia	-	2	2
Other Diseases of Digestive System	-	2	2
Nephritis and Nephrosis	1	1	2
Hyperplasia of Prostate	1	-	1
Other Diseases, Genito-Urinary System	2	1	3
Abortion	-	1	1
Diseases of Musculo-Skeletal System	-	2	2
Congenital Anomalies	-	1	1
Other Causes of Perinatal Mortality	1	2	3
Symptoms and Ill Defined Conditions	-	1	1
Motor Vehicle Accidents	-	1	1
All Other Accidents	4	6	10
Suicide and Self-Inflicted Injuries	1	-	1
Total All Causes	115	120	235

SECTION B

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

Under the National Health Service Act the County Council is responsible for the health services under that Act.

The following matters are the responsibility of the Borough Council:-

Inspection of houses with regard to fitness for human habitation; provision of suitable water supplies; control of cleansing and disposal of refuse; inspection of all food and food-preparing premises; sampling of foodstuffs for bacteriological examination; the control of infectious disease; sanitary accommodation to houses, factories, shops and other premises; nuisances and defects; rodent control; offensive trades, smoke abatement; and many other matters concerned with environmental health.

The examination of pathological specimens and milk and water samples, is undertaken without charge, by the Public Health Laboratory at Preston.

Hospital facilities are under the Regional Board and Management Committees and patients are admitted without regard to local boundaries.

Ambulance, District Nursing, Midwifery and Maternity and Child Welfare Services are provided by the County Council and administered under the Divisional Health Service Scheme.

SECTION C
PREVALANCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

The National Health Service Act requires that copies of all notifications of infectious diseases must be forwarded without delay to the County Medical Officer. In practice these notifications are sent to the Divisional Medical Officer, so that he may correlate action within the health division and to enable the Divisional Committee to gain a regular knowledge of the incidence of infectious disease through their area.

TABLE IV
DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION, Primary (during 1971 - By year of birth)

1971	1970	1969	1968	1964-1967	Others Under 16	Total
3	163	47	2	7	-	222
Reinforcement Injections during 1971 i.e. Subsequent to complete course (by year of birth)						
-	-	1	-	190	34	225

TABLE V
CHILDREN PROTECTED AGAINST OTHER DISEASES

Disease	Primary - By year of birth					Others under 16	Total
	1971	1970	1969	1968	1964-1967		
Whooping Cough	2	144	42	1	-	-	189
Tetanus	3	163	47	2	8	2	225
Poliomyelitis	2	169	47	3	4	-	225
Measles	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Rubella	-	-	-	-	-	41	41
Reinforcement - By year of birth							
Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Tetanus	-	-	1	-	191	43	235
Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	133	6	139
Measles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

TABLE VI
VACCINATION AGAINST SMALLPOX PERFORMED DURING THE YEAR 1971

Primary Vaccination - Age in years				Revaccination - Age in years			
Under 2	2-5	5-15 inclu.	Total Under 16	Under 2	2-5	5-15 inclu.	Total Under 16
5	28	1	34	-	-	6	6

TABLE VII

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES (other than Tuberculosis)
RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR 1970

"Notifiable" Diseases	Total Cases at all ages	Total Cases Notified Years							Total Deaths
		Un-der 1	1 & 2	3 & 4	5 to 9	10 to 14	15 to 24	25 & over	
Scarlet Fever	8	-	-	-	7	1	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	18	4	3	3	7	-	-	1	-
Measles	111	2	40	38	31	-	-	-	-
Infective Jaundice	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Food Poisoning (Sus. never confirmed)	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Paratyphoid Fever	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Totals	140	6	43	41	45	2	1	1	-

BACTERIOLOGICAL AND PATHOLOGICAL EXAMINATION:

During the year, 40 bacteriological examinations were made for the presence of Salmonella/Dysentery organisms. Three specimens were found to be positive whilst the other 37 were negative.

TUBERCULOSIS:

Each case of tuberculosis is visited by the Tuberculosis Health Visitor of the Lancashire County Council as soon as possible after receipt of notification. Where desirable, Sanatorium or Hospital treatment is arranged after consultation between the Chest Physician and the Medical Practitioner concerned.

At the beginning of the year, there were 25 recorded cases of tuberculosis 4 cases were added and 3 cases taken off, leaving a total of 26 cases at the end of the year.

The examination of sputum for the presence of tubercle bacilli is carried out at the Blackburn Royal Infirmary.

In no instances has there been any wilful neglect or refusal to notify. The notification of tuberculosis in this district being satisfactory.

There does not appear to be any excessive incidence of, or mortality from tuberculosis in any particular occupation in the area.

It has not been necessary to take action during the year under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations 1925, relating to persons suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis employed in the milk trade, or under the Public Health Acts relating to the compulsory removal to a hospital of persons suffering from tuberculosis.

DISINFECTION:

Generally, room fumigation for diseases other than smallpox is no longer recommended. Experience has shown that thorough cleansing with soap, water and disinfectant together with efficient ventilation of the rooms is adequate.

Infection, in the cases of diseases like scarlet fever and diphtheria is nearly always due to personal contact or to the infection of food and drink.

Table VIII gives the age of the cases of tuberculosis notified and the deaths from the disease during 1971.

TABLE VIII
TUBERCULOSIS

NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1971

	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
Age periods	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
Years	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Under 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1-4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5-9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10-14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15-19	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
20-24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25-34	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
35-44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45-64	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
65 and Upwards	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
	2	1	1	-	2	-	-	-

N.B. Primary notifications only included in the above table

R E P O R T

of the

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

To the Chairman and Members of the Health, Housing and Town Planning Committee.

I have the honour to present for your consideration my fourth Annual Report on the environmental conditions in the district and the progress recorded in 1971.

Housing, whether it be the clearance of unfit dwellings or where practicable repair or improvement, is still the most pressing problem in the district. To accelerate and deal more effectively with this important aspect of environmental health, whilst not neglecting other important sections of our work, the Council have recently decided to increase the establishment of the Department by another Inspector. Having regard to local government re-organisation and the end of the period of increased grant aid for improving houses in 1974 this decision will enable the Health Department to positively come to grips with unfit housing conditions. It will also help to speed up the repair and improvement of houses where needed and where practicable. The important survey work will also be invaluable in paving the way for the formation and declaration of General Improvement Areas.

Whilst on the subject of housing it should be noted that the building of new houses in the district is proceeding at a very fast pace. In fact the southern end of the district is probably being developed at a pace as fast as if not faster than most similar districts in North East Lancashire.

At the end of 1971 natural gas became available in the district and this along with electricity, oil and increasing supplies of smokeless solid fuel should now remove any obstacle such as apprehension as to the adequacy of fuel supplies. That being the case, whilst we have urgent demands for housing work, I feel that we should seize the opportunity to formulate and if possible introduce a Smoke Control Area Programme alongside plans for General Improvement Areas in the district.

The clearance and improvement of standards in older houses, introduction and implementation of both General Improvement Areas and Smoke Control Areas I see as the challenge to such districts as ours. If this challenge, along with other equally important local authority projects, is met positively then I would venture to say there will be a definite influx of people who will be attracted by the improved environmental standards.

During the year the Health Department have dealt with other numerous matters such as food, water and milk supplies, rodent and pest control, the provisions of the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act and other services details of which are contained in the body of the report.

As referred to elsewhere in the report the increasing volume of household and other refuse collected and disposed of is stretching the resources of the cleansing section to the limit. This will become more evident when refuse disposal is commenced in the near future at Duckworth Clough Quarry. This is situated at the northern part of the district and the majority of new housing development is at the other end of the district. Therefore, it may be necessary to review the resources of the cleansing section to maintain the standards of the service. The recent decision to implement a Municipal Bin Scheme will gradually help in this direction. Also, as pointed out in last year's report, it may well pay to consider the introduction of a sack system of refuse storage where long 'carries' are involved to improve efficiency and help offset the increased demands. A sack system offers other advantages such as cleanliness, noise reduction

etc. and would benefit both residents and workmen alike.

It is with sincere regret but in appreciation of their help and advice that I have to record the passing away of two well respected former members of this Committee. Mr. F. Mitchell who died in January 1972 was a former Mayor and Vice Chairman of the Health Committee. He was a member of the Council for 18 years until his retirement in April 1970. More recently Coun. J. W. Holgate who was a Member of the Committee when he died in May 1972. Coun. Holgate was a member of the Council for 11 years.

My appreciation and thanks are due to all Members and Officials of the Council for their interest, encouragement and assistance and particularly to the Chairman and Vice Chairman and Members of the Health, Housing and Town Planning Committee. My grateful thanks are also due to an efficient and loyal staff for their ungrudging service throughout the year.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Yours faithfully,

J. HOLLOWS

Chief Public Health Inspector

SECTION D

ENVIRONMENTAL CIRCUMSTANCES

WATER:

The water supply of Haslingden is obtained mainly from the Bolton Corporation Waterworks Undertaking, with a small number of houses in the Rising Bridge/Stonefold area being supplied by the Calder Water Board, and the remainder some 233 houses and farms, by springs and wells. The percentage of occupied houses supplied from private sources such as springs and wells, is approximately 4.3. In all cases the water supply by the two Undertakings is direct to taps in the consumers houses, neither of the Undertakings deliver water by stand pipes. The average natural fluoride content of the Bolton Waterworks supply varies between 0.15 and 0.20 p.p.m. That of the Calder Water Board is 0.10 p.p.m.

More than eighty per cent of the houses in the Borough are now fitted with baths. Extensions of 1,273 metres to the existing mains of the Bolton Corporation Waterworks Undertaking, were laid during the year. In addition 447 metres of mains to existing houses were renewed. The water supplied in this area is treated with lime for plumbo-solvency. The Water Undertakings take large number of samples of treated and untreated water to ensure satisfactory quality.

The Health Department took 58 samples of water for bacteriological examination. Fourteen samples were taken direct from the mains and all of these were satisfactory. Of 44 samples taken from other sources 25 were satisfactory. Nine chemical samples were taken from private supplies and two were found to be unsatisfactory.

The Bolton Corporation Waterworks Undertaking reports that 679 samples of raw water were subjected to bacteriological examination and partial chemical analysis and 29 to full chemical analysis in the statutory area of supply. In addition, 2,409 samples of filtered and treated water received bacteriological examination and partial chemical analysis and 38 full chemical analysis. Results showed that the filtered and treated water was of a satisfactory quality, B.Coli being absent in 97.3% of the potable water samples tested. All water is treated before passing into supply.

The Calder Water Board report both chemical and bacteriological analysis made during 1971 proved satisfactory.

Under the Housing Act 1964, local authorities can give a grant to help house owners with an unsatisfactory joint service water supply to convert to a separate service. This scheme has now been in progress for six years and has been well received and taken up by a considerable number of house owners.

DRAINS AND SEWERS:

The sewage disposal works are under the control of a Joint Board, and deal with the sewage of the three Rossendale Valley Towns - Bacup, Haslingden and Rawtenstall. The plant is situated at the lowest point in the area and the method of treatment is automatic screening plant, detrititis and precipitation tanks with outfall to the River Irwell. During 1969 extensive modernisation works were completed which included the installation of a sludge heat treatment plant.

Additional lengths of sewer were provided for private estates now in course of erection - approximately 830 yards of 6" and 9" sewer were laid.

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION:

The figures below show the closet accommodation of the Borough at the end of the year.

1.	Number of pail closets	107
2.	Number of waste water closets	1,040
3.	Number of fresh water closets	5,080
4.	Number of dry ashpits (excluding middens)	6
5.	Number of movable dustbins	6,851

There are still one hundred and seven pail closets in existence, mostly situated on the outskirts of the town, mainly remote from sewerage and mains water facilities. Wherever possible it is hoped such premises will remove these insanitary closets by taking advantage of improvement grants.

During 1971, conversions took place as follows:-

Trough closets to fresh water closets	Nil
Waste water closets to fresh water closets	55
Pail closets to fresh water closets	7

CLOSET CONVERSION SCHEME:

On the 1st April, 1964 the Council introduced a scheme whereby, in approved cases, a grant of £10 was paid towards the conversion of a waste water closet to a fresh water closet. This has recently been reviewed and the amount of grant raised to £20. At the present time, however, most of the conversions are in connection with improvement grants.

PUBLIC CLEANSING:

The vehicles used for public cleansing are as follows:- Two vehicles used entirely on collection of household refuse. One vehicle is used for the collection of nightsoil (in a special tank fitted to the wagon for that purpose) and for the collection of trade refuse, salvage, special collections of bulky refuse and some household refuse as required.

Household refuse was collected weekly excepting annual holidays and nightsoil was also collected weekly. All household refuse was disposed of by controlled tipping at the South Shore Tip. Nightsoil is discharged to the sewers by means of a special nightsoil chute.

For the previous nine years the workmen have had an Annual Holiday of two weeks taken at July Holiday when the normal service was suspended. The Council agreed to this request of the workmen for 1971 and a small skeleton staff dealt with such emergencies as they could. During the week following the holidays the men worked overtime to restore the normal service. Paper sacks were supplied to residents in difficulties with refuse storage. This arrangement which is reviewed annually is, however, creating increasing problems particularly in hot weather.

The rapidly extending development is considerably increasing the amount of refuse handled. This, coupled with the increased haulage distance to the proposed new controlled tip on land which has been acquired at Duckworth Clough is likely to stretch the resources of the cleansing service to the limit. Unless the current LAMSAC feasibility study of manual workers results in the early introduction of work study which in turn is able to implement an acceptable productivity scheme in the near future to increase productivity to such an extent as will cope with the increasing demands on the cleansing service. Consideration will have to be given towards replacing one of the refuse collection vehicles with one of increased capacity to enable better payloads thus reducing time spent travelling the increased distance to the new controlled tip.

Below are details of materials collected during 1971.

	Cubic Yards 1971		Loads 1971
Household Refuse	49,400	Special Collections	594
Trade Refuse	6,000	Night Soil	118

SALVAGE: Salvage collected and sold as follows:-

	Tons	Cwts.	Qrts.
Paper, cardboard, etc.	27	11	3
Scrap tins, metal, rags, etc. from tip	3	0	0
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	30	11	3
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Gross Value - £303

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA

Details of the inspection work carried out during 1971 are shown in Table IX.

TABLE IX

INSPECTIONS MADE DURING THE YEAR

Housing - No. of houses inspected formally or informally for housing defects - 667

No. of inspections made for the purposes	1354
--	------

Meat and Food Inspection:-

Food Inspection	157
Butchers' Shops	17
Farms	27
Milk Supplies	76
Ice-cream Premises	7
Fried Fish Shops	7
Bakehouses	23
Restaurant Kitchens, Cafes etc.	17
Other Food Shops	77
Infectious Disease and Disinfection	87
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act 1963	30
Schools	61
Water Samples and Supplies	227
Caravan Sites	37
Rodent Control	355
Factories and Workshops	18
Smoke Abatement	102
Public Conveniences	89
Hen Pens and Piggeries	13
Drains and Water Closets	551
Public Cleansing	679
Miscellaneous Nuisances	551
Noise Abatement	55
Miscellaneous	620
Civic Amenities Act	147

In Table X are particulars of:-

- (a) Notices served and complied with
- (b) Defects and nuisances found and remedied

TABLE X

(a) NOTICES	Served	Complied with
Formal Notices	22	21
Informal Notices	178	103
(b) NUISANCES AND DEFECTS	Discovered	Abated
DWELLING HOUSES:		
Dampness	75	61
Defective dustbins and pails ..	300	300
Defective fresh and waste water closets and drains	152	144
Chimneys, roofs and other housing repairs	104	99

CLEAN AIR:

There were five notifications to install new boiler plants over 55,000 B.T.U'S./hr. received during 1971. Also in connection with the above the height of two new chimneys was approved. Generally there is a low incidence of industrial smoke in the Borough but from time to time there have been emissions of smoke from the chimneys of a small number of industrial premises whose plant or technique is not up to the required standard.

Apart from one notable exception, where fumes from an industrial process give rise to serious atmospheric pollution in the Broadway and surrounding area, the major cause of atmospheric pollution in the district arises from domestic premises. However, there is now a definite trend towards smokeless heating by the installation of central heating and the like. This is particularly evident on the rapidly extending new housing developments. As referred to in previous Annual Reports though not an officially designated "Black Area" and bearing in mind the recent decision of the Council, I feel serious consideration should now be given to the introduction of a Smoke Control Programme. It is suggested this could perhaps be considered and acted upon in conjunction with the proposed survey of the private housing stock following Circular 50/72 and the introduction of General Improvement Areas with which the Council agrees in principle.

In February legal proceedings were taken against the owners of a private industrial tip following a serious smoke nuisance under Section 16 of the Clean Air Act 1956 and a conviction obtained. The tipping of industrial waste at this site has since been discontinued.

Measurement of the degree of aerial pollution is carried out by a Smoke/Sulphur Dioxide recording machine sited at the Health Department.

SWIMMING BATHS:

The Corporation Swimming Baths provide one plunge bath and eight slipper baths with facilities for medicinal baths. The water in the plunge bath is treated by filtration, chlorination and aeration, and is chemically treated by sulphate of alumina and soda. The water is tested daily for pH value, for residual chlorine and for temperature. The pool capacity is approximately 76,000 gallons and there is complete turnover of the water each $3\frac{1}{2}$ hours. Two bacteriological samples were taken of the water in the plunge bath both proved to be satisfactory.

SCHOOLS:

All eleven schools have a towns water supply. All have fresh water closets and all have dustbins for refuse collection. On the instructions of the Council a survey of the schools in the district was carried out during 1970. A report was subsequently presented in February 1971 and on the instructions of the Council copies were sent to the Education Authorities concerned. The report outlined matters which it was felt required attention.

MORTUARY:

During 1970 the Council considered the joint use with Rawtenstall and Bacup of the mortuary owned by and situated in Rawtenstall but after careful deliberation decided to continue using the mortuary in Haslingden. As a result considerable renovation works were carried out.

ERADICATION OF INSECT PESTS:

There were no cases of bed bugs dealt with during the year. Fifty-four premises were treated for other insect pests, as against eighty in 1970.

RODENT CONTROL:

Three hundred and fifty-five premises were dealt with for rodent infestation during the year. In 138 cases, rats caused the infestation, the other 217 being mice. None of the infestations were major in character, but it must be noted that prompt attention to the smaller infestations prevents the occurrence of the major ones.

A large number of visits were made to premises with regard to infestations in addition to many routine inspections for the presence of rodents.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES:

There are no registered Common Lodging Houses within the Borough, the last on the register being closed in 1959.

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT 1951:

There are no premises in the town where rag flock is manufactured and so far as is known, none is being sold or used.

CARAVAN SITES AND CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT ACT 1960:

There are three site licences issued under the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act 1960 in operation at the end of the year. 57 caravans can be accommodated on the three sites.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT 1963

	Offices	Retail Shops	Wholesale Shops Warehouses	Catering Estab. open to public Canteens	Fuel storage Depots
No. of registered premises at end of year	21	55	3	6	-
No. of registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year	3	5	1	1	-
No. of exemptions current at end of year Space (S.5(2)) Temperature (S.6) Sanitary Conveniences (S.9) Washing facilities (S.10)	-	-	-	-	-

No. of visits of all kinds during the year to registered premises - 30
Prosecutions - Nil

SECTION E

H O U S I N G

NEW HOUSES ERECTED DURING THE YEAR:

						Houses	Flats
(a)	By the Local Authority	..	..	..	..	2	-
(b)	By other local authority	..	..	..	..	Nil	Nil
(c)	By other bodies or persons	..	..	..	..	100	Nil

No. of Council owned dwellings existing at the end of the year - 1404

INSPECTION OF DWELLING HOUSES:

Total number of dwelling houses inspected formally or informally
for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) 375

Number of inspections made for the above purposes 1130

Number of dwelling houses found during the year to be not in all
respects reasonably fit for human habitation, but capable of
being rendered fit 113

Total number of dwellings existing at end of year which were unfit
for human habitation and not capable at reasonable expense of
being rendered fit and in respect of which:-

(a)	Demolition, Clearance or Closing Orders have been made (at any time)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	53
(b)	Demolition, Clearance or Closing Order have not yet been made	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	295

Number of dwelling houses demolished during year:-

(a)	Unfit houses	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	42
(b)	Other houses	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5

Number of persons displaced from Clearance Areas 30

HOUSES NOT INCLUDED IN CLEARANCE AREAS:

	Houses	Persons Displaced
Houses demolished or closed during year: Housing Act 1957		
Demolished as a result of formal or informal procedure Section 17(1) Housing Act 1957 ..	-	17
Local authority owned houses demolished (M.O.H. Certificate)	-	-
Unfit houses closed: Under Sections 16(4), 17(1), 35(1) Housing Act 1957	-	1

REPAIRS DURING YEAR:

	No. of Houses
Number of houses rendered fit and houses in which defects were remedied as a result of informal action by the local authority under the Housing or Public Health Acts	113
Houses in which defects were remedied under the Public Health Acts after service of formal notice:	
(a) By owners	18
(b) By local authority in default of owner	6
Houses in which defects were remedied under the Housing Act 1957 (Sections 9 and 16) after service of formal notice:	
(a) By owners	Nil
(b) By local authority in default of owner	Nil

UNFIT HOUSES IN TEMPORARY USE (HOUSING ACT 1957):

Number of houses at end of year retained for temporary accommodation	Nil
Number of separate dwellings contained in above	Nil
Number of houses licensed for temporary accommodation ..	Nil

TABLE XI

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS	No. of dwelling houses or other buildings affected in schemes of	
	Owner Occupied	Others
(a) Submitted by private individuals to Local Authority	49	4
(b) Approved by Local Authority	27	2
(c) Submitted by Local Authority to Ministry.. .. .	-	-
(d) Finally approved by Ministry	-	-
(e) Work completed	22	-
(f) Additional separate dwellings included in (e) above ..	-	-
STANDARD GRANTS	No. of dwellings or other buildings	
	Owner Occupied	Others
(a) Applications submitted to Local Authority for improvement to full standard	49	1
(b) Applications approved by Local Authority for improvement to reduced standard	1	-
(c) Total applications approved by Local Authority for improvement to full standard.. .. .	39	1
(d) Total applications approved by Local Authority for improvement to reduced standard	1	-
(e) Work completed	34	1

HOUSING ACT 1969:

No Qualification Certificates were issued during the year but twelve applications were received.

HOUSING CONDITIONS - GENERAL

During the year four Clearance Areas were Represented. These resulted in the following - Hud Hey (No. 1) C.P.O.; Bridge End C.P.O.; Hartley Street (No. 1) C.P.O. and High Street, Ewood Bridge C.P.O.

Forty-seven houses were demolished during the year. At the end of the year forty-five houses, in Clearance Areas which had been confirmed, were awaiting demolition.

Eleven families and thirty-one persons were rehoused during the year from such areas.

The average number of persons per house (2.72) does not indicate any extent of overcrowding in the district. Though there are an increasing number of new houses being erected in the district there still remains a considerable number of unfit and sub-standard houses which need to be cleared as soon as possible. In addition many houses still lack basic amenities such as an internal fresh water closet, hot water and bath.

The period during which the increased Standard and Improvement Grants are available in the district has recently been extended from June 1973 by twelve months to June 1974. It is hoped as many owners as possible will avail themselves of these grants to bring their houses up to a good standard. The Health Department give this work high priority and the number of enquiries and applications dealt with show a steady increase. In an increasing number of cases blocks rather than individual houses have to be surveyed and assessed in connection with the "life" conditions and unfortunately this does lead to unavoidable delay. However, it is anticipated increased staff resources will help to reduce such delay to a minimum.

SECTION F

MILK: Particulars of bacteriological and biological examinations are given in Table XII

TABLE XII

Total number of samples submitted 54

Samples for Biological Examination				
	Results			
	Positive or Equivocal proved +VE	Negative or Equivocal proved -VE	No Result	
(a) Tuberculosis	-	54	-	
(b) Brucellosis - Ring Test	1	49	-	
(c) Brucellosis - Culture Test	1	1	-	
(d) Brucellosis - Biological Test	-	1	-	
Samples for Statutory Tests				
	Results			
	No. of Samples	Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory	Void Samples
Raw Milk:				
(a) Methylene Blue Test	21	17	4	-
Heat Treated Milk:				
(b) Methylene Blue Test)	3	2	1	-
(c) Phosphotase Test)		3	-	
(d) Turbidity Test	1	1	-	-
(e) Colony Count Test	-	-	-	-

BRUCELLOSIS: Where positive samples are reported a follow-up inspection is made at farms. Milk from affected cows is isolated and sent for pasteurisation or the infected animal removed from the herd. It is hoped the area will soon be included in the Brucellosis Eradication Scheme currently under way by the Ministry of Agriculture.

INSPECTION OF MEAT AND OTHER FOODS: An increasing number of inspections of imported containerised meat brought into the district from abroad took place in 1971. Inspections are made at retailers shops and other premises where foodstuffs are stored, exposed for sale or in course of preparation for sale.

FOOD CONDEMNED: During 1971 587 lbs. of foodstuffs and 774 assorted packets of frozen foods were condemned as unfit for human consumption and destroyed.

FOOD POISONING: One case was reported in 1971 but this case was never confirmed.

FOOD PREMISES - FOOD HYGIENE:

A limited number of inspections were made at food shops, school kitchens and other food preparing places under the provisions of the Food Hygiene Regulations. In six instances, official notification was given to the owner or occupier to comply with the Regulations.

FOOD HYGIENE (GENERAL) REGULATIONS 1960:

The following premises have been recorded under the Regulations:-

Category	No. premises	Comply with Reg. 18	No. requiring Reg. 21	Comply with Reg. 21
Bakehouses ..	16	16	16	16
Butchers.. ..	20	20	20	20
Greengrocers ..	12	10	12	12
Fried Fish Shops	11	11	11	11
Grocers	60	54	60	60
Fishmongers ..	4	4	4	4
Shops selling mainly sugar confectionery, minerals, ice-cream etc.	2	2	2	2
Licensed premises, canteens, restaurants cafes, snack bars, and similar catering establishments	63	59	60	59

LIQUID EGG PASTEURISATION REGULATIONS 1963:

There are no egg pasteurisation plants in the district.

POULTRY INSPECTION:

There are no poultry processing premises within the district.

ADULTERATION OF FOOD: CHEMICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION:

The administration of Food and Drugs Act, 1955 and regulations governing the adulteration of food, are under the control of the Lancashire County Council and their officers take samples in the district. The bacteriological examination of foodstuffs is dealt with by the Borough Council and samples are submitted for such examination to the Public Health Laboratory at Preston.

APPENDIX I

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
IN RESPECT OF THE YEAR 1971 FOR THE
B O R O U G H O F H A S L I N G D E N
IN THE COUNTY OF LANCASHIRE

FACTORIES ACT 1961

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration
of the Factories Act 1961

PART I OF THE ACT

1 - INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors)

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	43	15	7	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	85	22	13	-
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	128	37	20	-

2 - CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND (if defects are discovered at the premises on two, three or more separate occasions they should be reckoned as two, three or more 'cases')

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found			Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred To H.M. Inspector By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	11	10	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	2	2	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)				
(a) Insufficient	5	4	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	9	9	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out-work)	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	27	25	-	-

PART XIII OF THE ACT - Outwork (Sections 133 and 134)

	SECTION 133		SECTION 134		
	No. of outworkers in August list required by section 133(1) (c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices served Prosecutions
Footwear	2	-	-	-	-
Woodcraft	1	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	3	-	-	-	-

